

U.S. Patent Application  
of

**Rami Vaittinen and Antti Kangas**

For

**ENHANCEMENT OF PACKET TRANSFER MODE WHEN CIRCUIT  
SWITCHED RESOURCES ARE REQUESTED**

Exp. Mail No. EV 393301114 US

## **ENHANCEMENT OF PACKET TRANSFER MODE WHEN CIRCUIT SWITCHED RESOURCES ARE REQUESTED**

### **5    Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to wireless communication, and more particularly to packet switching and circuit switching for wirelessly communicating with a mobile terminal.

### **10   Background of the Invention**

The first Global System for Mobile (GSM) communication networks were designed for voice services rather than for data services. When the use of GSM data services started, it soon became evident that the Circuit Switched (CS) bearer services were not well-suited for certain types of applications with a bursty nature. Therefore  
15   the new Packet Switched (PS) data transmission service GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) was developed for packet services. GPRS is a packet radio network utilizing the GSM network, and GPRS endeavours to optimize data packet transmission by means of GPRS protocol layers on the air interface between a mobile station (hereinafter also called a mobile terminal) and a GPRS network.

20        A GPRS mobile station (MS) can operate in one of three modes of operation, as described in 3GPP TS 23.060, "Service description; Stage 2," Section 5.4.5. The three modes are Class-A Mode, Class-B Mode, and Class-C Mode. According to the Class-A mode of operation, the MS is attached to both GPRS as well as other GSM services, and therefore Class-A Mode corresponds to Dual Transfer Mode (DTM)  
25   Mode (hereinafter also called dual mode). The mobile user in Class-A Mode can make and/or receive calls on the two services simultaneously, for example having a normal GSM voice call and receiving GPRS data packets at the same time. According to the Class B mode of operation, the MS is attached to both GPRS and other GSM services, but the MS can only operate one set of services at a time. According to the Class C  
30   mode of operation, the MS can only be attached either to the GSM network or the GPRS network; the selection is done manually and there are no simultaneous operations.

Based on the current standard (3GPP TS 44.018, "Radio Resource Control Protocol"), when the MS is in packet transfer mode and a CS connection (also referred to as a radio resource or RR connection) is needed, then all packet resources must first be aborted, then an RR connection is established, and finally packet resources may be requested. This process occurs, for example, when the MS initiates a call. This prior art system is illustrated in FIG 1 (also see 3GPP TS 43.064, "Overall description of the GPRS radio interface; Stage 2"), which shows shows RR operating modes and transitions between Class-A (DTM supported) and Class-B. A Temporary Block Flow (TBF) Release moves the MS from the Packet Transfer Mode **106** into an Idle/Package Idle state **104**, after which the MS must then establish a dedicated RR connection **108** in order to then access dual transfer mode **102** that includes both packet transfer capability and RR capability. In other words, after the release of the packet transfer connection **106**, the MS is in the packet idle mode **104** and must perform a complete acquisition of system information and ask for PS resources all over again, in order to get into the Dual Mode **102** via the dedicated CS mode **108**.

FIG. 2 further illustrates how the system is currently working, according to the prior art. The four vertical lines represent portions or stages of the network. The line **202** represents the mobile station (MS), the line **204** represents the base station system (BSS), the line **206** represents the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), and the line **208** represents the mobile switching center (MSC). Either the MS or network can request a CS connection. In either case, the packet session **210** is aborted and the establishment of the CS connection is initiated. In FIG. 2, a network pages the MS for a CS connection. The MS releases packet resources and transfers to the packet idle mode **214** in which mode the MS asks for CS resources as specified in 3GPP TS 44.018, "Radio Resource Control Protocol." When the MS has progressed to the dedicated mode **212**, then the MS must request PS resources if PS resources are desired, by submitting a dual transfer mode (DTM) request as described in 3GPP TS 43.064, "Overall Description of the GPRS Radio Interface; Stage 2."

The main problem with these prior art techniques is that the MS is not allowed to immediately enter a combined CS mode **212** and PS mode **216** (which together

comprise a dual mode) until the MS has performed various time-consuming steps. Thus, the mobile station will be forced to idle its packet switching capabilities, while it sets up the circuit switching session **212**.

5    Summary of the Invention

          The present invention enhances the change from the packet transfer mode to the dual transfer mode by streamlining the transition and making it more direct. The solution is to employ a radio link control or multiple access control (RLC/MAC) message using a packet associated control channel (PACCH) in order to produce a  
10    dual transfer mode (DTM) assignment command, without any need to idle packet resources. The mobile station (MS) maintains packet switched (PS) resources during this process, and the MS thus gains better quality of service for a packet application. The RLC/MAC message uses the PACCH either to request the DTM assignment from the network, or alternatively to convey the DTM assignment from  
15    the network without any need for the request.

          While in packet transfer mode, either the MS or a network may initiate the CS connection. In the latter case (i.e. the MS-terminated case), a network can provide CS resources immediately, using either a DTM ASSIGNMENT COMMAND or an IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT message. Since there is no need to send a PACKET  
20    PAGING REQUEST or a PACKET CS REQUEST message, the MS can get CS resources even faster when those messages are not included.

Brief Description of the Drawings

          FIG. 1 shows how a mobile terminal transitions to dual transfer mode according  
25    to the prior art.

          FIG. 2 details the transition to dual mode from packet mode according to the prior art.

          FIG. 3 details the transition to dual transfer mode from packet transfer mode according to the present invention, in an MS-terminated case, using a new RLC/MAC  
30    message in a Packet CS Request.

FIG. 4 details the transition to dual transfer mode from packet transfer mode according to the present invention, in another MS-terminated case.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart of a method according to an embodiment of the present invention.

5        FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a mobile terminal according to the present invention.

### Detailed Description of the Invention

10        FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention in an MS-terminated case, as compared to an MS-originated case. However, FIG. 3 is plainly adaptable to an MS-originated case in which network paging is not used to initiate the transition to dual mode.

15        An efficient way to establish the CS connection 212 in FIG. 3, and thereby access a dual transfer mode, is to use a new message instead of aborting and idling 214 the packet transfer mode as in FIG. 2. Accordingly, the MS will send a new RLC/MAC control message, for example as a PACKET CS REQUEST 310, on a packet associated control channel (PACCH) in order to originate the CS connection, or to answer a paging message from the network as shown in FIG. 3.

20        The MS makes a maximum of  $M + 1$  attempts to send this PACKET CS REQUEST message 310 on the PACCH. In addition to the maximum number of transmissions, the MS will also spread the transmission of this request message. The spreading factor is based on the BS\_CV\_MAX parameter. The spreading factor could be, for example,  $BS\_CV\_MAX + x$  radio blocks, where  $x$  is a further new parameter.

25        Having made  $M + 1$  attempts to send a PACKET CS REQUEST message 310, the MS starts a new RLC/MAC timer 350 (Tx). At expiration of the timer Tx, the dual mode access procedure is aborted, packet resources are released as in the prior art, and the mobile station initiates random access by sending the CHANNEL REQUEST message on the RACH as specified in 3GPP TS 44.018,  
30        "Radio Resource Control Protocol."

It is possible that the MS can use existing Max retrans and T3126 (currently used with the CHANNEL REQUEST message 211 when  $M + 1$  requests are sent) parameters, as specified in 3GPP TS 44.018, "Radio Resource Control Protocol," or alternatively new parameters can be specified.

- 5 In the MS-terminated case illustrated in FIG 3, the new RLC/MAC control message sent via the PACKET CS REQUEST (PACCH) 310 can be structured as follows

```

    < Packet CS Request > ::=
      { 0 <GLOBAL_TFI : <Global TFI IE> >
        | 1 <TLLI : <TLLI IE> > }
10    <CS_CHANNEL_REQUEST_DESCRIPTION:
      <CS Channel Request Description IE> >
      <padding bits>;

```

- 15 The "CS Channel Request Description IE" is specified in sub-clause 9.1.8 of 3GPP TS 44.018, "Radio Resource Control Protocol."

A network can reply to the MS by using existing radio resource management messages. These messages are encapsulated in one or more new RLC/MAC control messages. For example, a PACKET CS COMMAND can encapsulate all the RR  
 20 messages. Another approach would be to add a new RLC/MAC message for each of the replies from the network.

A network will be able to allocate both PS and CS resources, or it will not be able to allocate PS resources, or it will not be able to allocate CS resources. Each of these three alternative situations will now be addressed. All three situations are  
 25 possible in both the MS-originated or MS-terminated cases.

If a network can allocate both PS and CS resources, then it sends the DTM ASSIGNMENT COMMAND message 215. When the MS receives this message it starts CS connection establishment and finally enters the dual transfer mode. Note that the DTM ASSIGNMENT COMMAND message 215 is very large, especially  
 30 the size of the conditional Frequency List parameter (the length is 4-132 octets), and it is possible that the size of this Frequency List parameter might somehow be limited.

If, however, a network cannot allocate PS resources, then it sends an IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT message 213. When the MS receives this message it releases the PS connection and starts establishment of a CS connection. In the CS dedicated mode, the MS may ask for PS resources by using the procedures of the prior art.

If, alternatively, a network cannot allocate CS resources, then it sends an IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT REJECT message. When the MS receives this message it continues in packet transfer mode normally.

As shown in FIG. 4, in order to further enhance the MS-terminated case, it is also proposed that a network directly sends the DTM ASSIGNMENT COMMAND message 215 instead of sending the PACKET PAGING REQUEST message 305 if the network can allocate both PS and CS resources (in this situation, the MS does not need to send the PACKET CS REQUEST message 310). In case CS and PS resources cannot both be allocated, it is possible to send an IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT 213.

In both the DTM ASSIGNMENT COMMAND 215 and also the IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT message 213, a new parameter is needed to indicate that the message is sent because of paging. In addition, an indication that the MS supports this feature is needed in the MS Radio Access Capability information element (IE).

There are at least two possibilities for the message transfer on PACCH. *First, it is possible to use a single RLC/MAC message for encapsulating all the RR messages already described herein.* This possible approach has the advantage that only one RLC/MAC message definition is needed, which makes the present invention simpler, and uses only one RLC/MAC message type code point. This first solution would be in line with the provision of SI message on PACCH, specified for the Network Assisted Cell Change procedure introduced in 3GPP Release 4. The message, according to this first possibility, could be called for example PACKET CS COMMAND. *A second possibility is to use separate RLC/MAC messages.* The merits of this second solution are not as great as those of the first solution. In either of these two possible embodiments, an indication that a network supports this

RLC/MAC message feature is needed in the GPRS Cell Options information element (IE).

It is to be observed that, in both FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, there is no need for various features of the prior art shown in FIG.2, and especially no need for the Idle/Packet Idle **214**. Thus, the present invention makes it possible to eliminate interruptions of the PS session **210**.

Referring now to the flowchart of FIG 5, this illustrates a method according to a best mode embodiment of the present invention. This method is for a mobile terminal to transition to a dual transfer mode, in which a packet switched connection and circuit switched connection are used together, from a packet transfer mode in which packets are transferred. In the step **502**, a paging signal is received at the mobile terminal, from the network. This step **502** is, of course, unnecessary if the transition is initiated by the mobile terminal instead of by the network. In any event, the next step **504** is to use the PACCH to convey the RLC/MAC message to the network. In this embodiment, a plurality of attempts are made to convey this message, and during this process packet switched resources are maintained, instead of aborted or idled as in the prior art. After the plurality of transmit attempts, a timer is started **506** at the mobile terminal. A dual transfer mode assignment message (e.g. a dual transfer mode assignment command) is either **508** received or not received by the expiration of the timer. If it is received, then dual transfer mode is accessed **510** without idling the packet resources. However, if the timer expires without receipt of the DTM assignment command, then the method of the prior art is returned to: packet resources are released **512**, circuit switched resources are acquired **514**, and the DTM is then accessed **516**.

FIG. 6, shows a mobile terminal **602** according to an embodiment of the present invention, for transitioning in a wireless communication system to a dual mode in which a packet switched connection and circuit switched connection are used together, from a single mode in which packets are transferred. This mobile terminal includes a transceiver **604**, for sending toward a processing unit a paging signal **606** indicative that the network would like the mobile terminal to transition to dual mode. The mobile terminal **602** also includes a processing unit **610**, responsive to the paging signal **606**,

for providing the RLC/MAC message **622** via PACCH. All the while, packet switched (PS) resources **649** are uninterrupted. In response to the signal **622**, the processing unit **610** receives a DTM assignment command **612** that allows the establishment and use of a circuit switched connection **618** in conjunction with the packet switched connection **649**. The processing unit **610** includes a timer, so that if the DTM Assignment Command **612** is not received by the expiration of the timer, then the processing unit will revert to the prior art method of acquiring dual mode, which includes the release of PS resources.

It is to be understood that all of the present figures, and the accompanying narrative discussions of best mode embodiments, do not purport to be completely rigorous treatments of the method, terminal, and system under consideration. A person skilled in the art will understand that the steps and signals of the present application represent general cause-and-effect relationships that do not exclude intermediate interactions of various types, and will further understand that the various steps and structures described in this application can be implemented by a variety of different combinations of hardware and software, in various configurations and sequences, which need not be further elaborated herein.